THE
# Dan Smoot Report

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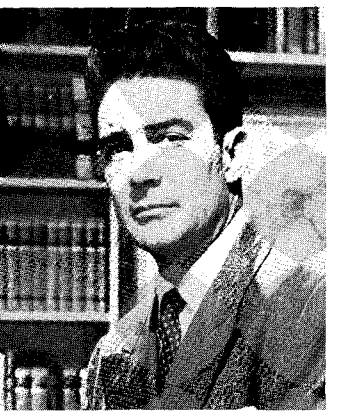

DAN SMOOT

# THE WILLIAM ARTHUR WIELAND CASE

At President Kennedy's press conference on January 24, 1962, Miss Sarah McClendon (Washington correspondent for several Texas and New England newspapers) arose to ask a question. She said:

**"Mr. President, sir, two well-known security risks have recently been put on a task force in the State Department to help reorganize the Office of Security. . . ."**

With a show of anger, the President interrupted. He said:

**"Well, now, who?"**

Miss McClendon named William Arthur Wieland. Before she could name the second person, the President interrupted again, to make a defense of Wieland, but before finishing the sentence, he started fumbling for words, saying:

**"You are — the thing — I think that — would you give me the other name?"**

*Miss McClendon:* **"Yes, sir. J. Clayton Miller."**

*The President:* **"Right. Well, now, I don't — I think the term — I would say that the term you've used to describe them is a very strong term, which I would think that you should be prepared to substantiate.**

**"I'm familiar with Mr. Miller's record because I happened to look at it the other day. He has been cleared by the State Department. In my opinion, the duties which he's now carrying out, he's fit for. And I have done that after Mr. Rusk and I both looked at the matter, so therefore I cannot accept your description of him."**

*Miss McClendon:* **"Did you both look at Mr. William Arthur Wieland, too?"**

*The President:* **"We — I'm — familiar with Mr. Wieland. I'm also familiar with his duties at the present time; and, in my opinion, Mr. Miller and Mr. Wieland — the duties that they've been assigned to, they can carry out without detriment to the interests of the**

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**United States, and, I hope, without detriment to their characters by your question."**

Wieland and Miller are assigned to the Office of Management in the Bureau of Administration at the State Department. Wieland was given this job in October, 1961. Miller has had his present job since June, 1961.

We have little information in our files about J. Clayton Miller, but among persons well informed in the security field, the Wieland case is notorious.

On January 26, 1962, James P. Gleason (former Administrative Assistant to Senator William F. Knowland), now a Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate from Maryland, demanded a full investigation of the Wieland case, saying:

**"Several U. S. Ambassadors have testified under oath that activities of Mr. Wieland have been detrimental to the interests of the United States.**

**"Testimony under oath has revealed that Mr. Wieland played an important role in the rise to power of Castro in Cuba. . . .**

**"Who was responsible for promoting Wieland (with a known record of pro-Castroism) to a class I Foreign Service Officer after Castro was brought to power and exposed as a communist? . . .**

**"Who is responsible for Wieland's present assignment to the office of Management, which has the responsibility of reorganizing the entire security office in the Department of State?"**

## Gardner and Smith Testimony

In August, 1960, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, questioned, under oath, two former United States Ambassadors to Cuba (Arthur Gardner and Earl E. T. Smith). Both of them said the State Department deliberately sabotaged the pro-American regime of Batista, in order to install Castro in power. They blamed Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, primarily.

Mr. Arthur Gardner, now Chairman of the Board of Bundy Tubing Company in Detroit, served as a dollar-a-year man with the War Production Board during World War II; was later Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; and was appointed Ambassador to Cuba in 1953, where he served until 1957.

Here are portions of Mr. Gardner's testimony (August 27, 1960, before the Senate Subcommittee) relating to William Arthur Wieland:

***Senator Dodd:* Do you know Wieland?**

***Mr. Gardner:* He was in the Embassy for a very short time. . . . I was very glad to see him go. . . .**

***Senator Dodd:* . . . What has become of him? . . .**

***Mr. Gardner:* . . . he is one of Rubottom's assistants. . . .**

***Senator Dodd:* In your opinion, did he play any part in Castro's rise to power in Cuba?**

***Mr. Gardner:* I think he had a strong influence on Rubottom. . . . just because I know the way he thinks.**

Earl E. T. Smith, an investment broker now residing in Palm Beach, Florida, succeeded Arthur Gardner as U. S. Ambassador to Cuba in 1957, and served in that post until January 20, 1959.

On August 30, 1960, Mr. Smith testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. A significant portion of Mr. Smith's testimony, which deals with William Arthur Wieland, also involves Herbert L. Matthews, editorial writer for *The New York Times*. In the 1930's, Matthews' reporting on the Spanish civil war treated the communists in that conflict like angels of mercy and deliverance.

In February, 1957 (after Castro and his gang of cutthroats hid out in the hills of South Oriente Province, Cuba, pillaging and terrorizing the peasants while claiming they were leading a revolution to liberate the Cuban people from Batista), Herbert L. Matthews had three front-page articles in *The New York Times*, comparing Castro with Robin Hood and Abraham Lincoln and winning him worldwide renown. Shortly afterward, when Earl E. T. Smith was appointed as our new Ambassador to Cuba, the State Department



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sent Smith to Herbert L. Matthews for a briefing on Cuban affairs, before permitting Smith to go to his post in Cuba.

Here are portions of Smith's testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on August 30, 1960:

*Mr. Sourwine:* [Counsel for the Subcommittee] . . . . You were appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cuba, June 3, 1957?

*Mr. Smith:* Confirmed by the Senate in May, 1957. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Is it true, sir, that you were instructed to get a briefing on your new job as Ambassador to Cuba from Herbert Matthews of *The New York Times?*

*Mr. Smith:* Yes; that is correct.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Who gave you these instructions?

*Mr. Smith:* William Wieland. . . . At that time, he was Director of the Caribbean Division, Central American Affairs. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* . . . give us the highlights of what Matthews told you. . . .

*Mr. Smith:* . . . he eulogized Fidel Castro and portrayed him as a political Robin Hood. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* What did Mr. Matthews tell you about Batista?

*Mr. Smith:* Mr. Matthews had a very poor view of Batista, considered him a rightist ruthless dictator whom he believed to be corrupt. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* It was true that Batista's government was corrupt, wasn't it?

*Mr. Smith:* It is true. . . . However, the establishment of a communist regime in Cuba involves the defense and safety of this country. . . .

To make my point more clear, let me say that we helped to overthrow the Batista dictatorship which was pro-American, only to install the Castro dictatorship, which is pro-Russian.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Mr. Smith . . . what agencies of the U. S. Government had a hand in bringing pressure to overthrow the Batista government, and how did they do it?

*Mr. Smith:* Well . . . the State Department, lower down echelons in the CIA. I would say representatives of the majority of the U. S. Government agencies which have anything to do with the Embassy. . . .

You asked me a short while ago who arranged the meeting with Mr. Matthews. . . . I said William Wieland, but William Wieland also had to have the approval of Roy Rubottom, who was then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs. . . .

I would say that Mr. Wieland and all those who had anything to do with Cuba had a close connection with Herbert Matthews. . . . I will say that when I was Ambassador, that I was thoroughly aware of this, and sometimes made the remark in my own Embassy that Mr. Matthews was more familiar with the State Department thinking regarding Cuba than I was. . . .

In all due justice to Roy Rubottom, I think that Roy Rubottom was under terrific pressure from segments of the press, from certain members of Congress, from the avalanche of Castro sympathizers and revolutionary sympathizers, who daily descended upon the State Department. . . .

Pressure on Roy Rubottom came from the representatives and sympathizers of the 26th of July Movement [Castro's organization] in the United States and particularly those in Washington. . . .

Many of these people, who later became members of the first Cabinet of Castro, were asylees in the United States. They had close contacts with members of the State Department. . . . As a matter of fact, the first time that I met [Miro] Cardona [first Prime Minister of Cuba under the Castro dictatorship], was after Batista had left the country.

It was about the 4th of January of 1959 in the Presidential palace. He turned to me and said,

"I am a good friend of William Wieland, a very good friend of William Wieland."

## Pawley Testimony

William D. Pawley, now a retired businessman living in Miami, was United States Ambassador to Peru in 1945; Ambassador to Brazil in 1946-47; and special emissary of the State Department on various occasions through 1954.

On September 2, 1960, Mr. Pawley, in response to a subpoena, testified before the



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Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which was holding hearings concerning the intent of the communist conspiracy to use Cuba as a bridgehead against the United States.

Here are portions of Mr. Pawley's testimony in which William Arthur Wieland was discussed:

*Mr. Pawley:* . . . . I had a man with me by the name of Wieland.

*Mr. Sourwine:* You say 'with' you; where was that?

*Mr. Pawley:* He served with me as press attache in Rio when I was Ambassador there. . . . His activity there was of a nature that was displeasing to me, being conscious of this communist problem probably more than most Americans as early as that, just having come from Asia. And it was of sufficient worry, although there was nothing specific that I could put my hands on — it was conversations that I would hear, hear him have with other members of the press in press conferences and things of that kind — to give me a squirmy feeling regarding his activities; and I made it known to various officials from time to time . . . that I didn't believe that Wieland was particularly useful to the U. S. Government. . . .

I later found out . . . that he had taken a Foreign Service examination and had come along in the Foreign Service, and I then came in touch with him when he became the area officer over Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo and he has been there for several years.

*Senator Keating:* You mean he is in the Department here? . . .

*Mr. Pawley:* He is a junior to the Assistant Secretary.

*Mr. Sourwine:* He presently heads the desk for the Caribbean and Mexico.

*Mr. Pawley:* He is more than the desk officer. He is area officer for the Caribbean, including Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Doesn't he also have jurisdiction over Mexico?

*Mr. Pawley:* Probably. Since I knew this — the minute I found it out, I made my questions known to U. S. Government officials.

*Senator Keating:* When did you do that?

*Mr. Pawley:* I have been doing it for 2 years, periodically. . . . I first transmitted that information to the President. I have also transmitted it to the Vice President.

*Senator Keating:* You mean President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon?

*Mr. Pawley:* Yes, I went to the Department of State by arrangement made by the President. . . . The Secretary had gone out of town. I guess they had gone to the summit and they brought in Ambassador Mallory who is deputy to Rubottom. . . . Mr. Dillon received me and Mallory was present, it being a Latin America problem; and we discussed Cuba, we discussed Haiti and Santo Domingo.

*Senator Keating:* Did you transmit to them your misgivings about your Mr. Wieland?

*Mr. Pawley:* I did. In this discussion I said, "I would like to do something that I know you people don't particularly like but I think it is important that I do it. I have great misgivings of the wiseness to have had and to continue to have William Wieland in a critical post. His close association with Herbert Matthews of *The New York Times* and the activities having to do with this whole Cuban episode in which he is in charge, and has a great deal to do with the policies that come out, this man should not be there; and he should not have been there for a long time."

Mallory said this to me — this can be corroborated by Senator George Smathers who was present — he said, "I am sorry that I am having this pressure put on me regarding Wieland because I might have changed him to some other post; but now with this pressure, I will not change him."

And I said to Mallory, "I don't understand that. I am a former U. S. Government official, I worked in this Department for 5½ years. I was trying to be useful by pointing out something that I think is of value to the Department, and you put it on the basis that I am bringing pressure. It just doesn't make sense."

*Mr. Sourwine:* Yes.

*Mr. Pawley:* The man is still there, and I understand he was even invited to participate in the foreign ministers' conferences which have just taken place. . . . I would like to know, for instance, and I think it is important to know, how did Bill Wieland get assigned to this critical area? . . .

*Senator Hruska:* Mr. Pawley, with regard to the decision to break diplomatic relations with Trujillo, where do you suppose that pol-



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icy might have been made in the light of your experience of previous years with the [State] Department?

*Mr. Pawley:* I think this is a Bill Wieland idea. I really do, I am not trying to say that Bill Wieland is the one blank spot with me either because there are a lot of them. But I think Bill Wieland is the one responsible for this problem and therefore it would have to originate at that point.

He was the one, no question about it, who came up with the idea of not selling arms to either side in Cuba. But here is an interesting thing: While they were doing this, I lived in Miami, and this is a fact: more than 10,000 men were armed for Castro out of Dade County with all of the officials closing their eyes to Castro receiving their arms in spite of the neutrality law; and the minute Castro came in the Justice Department sent down 250 special agents which are there today to prevent anyone from hurting our friend Castro.

That does not make sense to me. What are we doing?

*Senator Keating:* Are those special agents still there?

*Mr. Pawley:* Yes, sir.

*Senator Keating:* Are they FBI agents?

*Mr. Pawley:* I wouldn't know. They are Federal Agents.

*Senator Keating:* You say under the Department of Justice?

*Mr. Pawley:* Right.

*Senator Keating:* You mean as protectors of Fidel Castro?

*Mr. Pawley:* I don't want to put it in that way, but their job — and it is well known, this is a matter that is no secret, every Cuban knows it, and so do the Americans, that those men are there to keep any airplane or anybody from getting any arms to anyone that opposes Castro, that is their job specifically. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* I think this question should be asked for the record: Have you any reason to believe that William Wieland is a Communist?

*Mr. Pawley:* No, I don't have any reason to believe that.

I only know that many of these men, that get involved in this type of thing over the years that I have had any connection with, are serving the cause of our enemies, that is all.

*Mr. Sourwine:* You think he is doing this wittingly, intentionally?

*Mr. Pawley:* I have got to say that he is either one of the most stupid men living, or he is doing it intentionally.

## Hill Testimony

Robert C. Hill, presently residing in New Hampshire and an employee of the State Government there, had a long career in the State Department. He held several diplomatic posts in many parts of the world. He was an Assistant Secretary of State in 1956 and 1957. From May, 1957, to January 3, 1961, he was United States Ambassador to Mexico. On June 12, 1961, in response to a subpoena, Mr. Hill testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Here are portions of his testimony:

*Mr. Sourwine:* Your period of service as Ambassador to Mexico covered the entire time in which Fidel Castro was making his coup in Cuba and including his rise to power there, did it not?

*Mr. Hill:* That is correct. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Are you acquainted with Mr. William Wieland?

*Mr Hill:* I have met him.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Who is Mr. Wieland?

*Mr. Hill:* William Wieland, at the time I was Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, could be properly classified as my superior because he was in charge of the Cuban-Mexican affairs. It is interesting to note that during the period of time I was Ambassador . . . in Mexico, I heard from Mr. Weiland only twice by telephone and once or twice through the mail. He did come to Mexico on several occasions, accompanying Dr. Milton Eisenhower, who was there often as a guest of the Mexican Government.

*Mr. Sourwine:* What has been your experience with Mr. Wieland?

*Mr. Hill:* It is most unsatisfactory.

*Mr. Sourwine:* What do you mean by that?

*Mr. Hill:* Well, I did not regard him as a competent officer or a man who could be trusted. I was warned by members of the Foreign Service about Mr. Wieland; that he was



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an opportunist and a dilletante and that I should be very careful in my dealings with him.

It certainly was verified by the personal experiences I had with him when he accompanied Dr. Eisenhower to Mexico.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Tell us about this visit he made to Mexico. . . .

*Mr. Hill:* He accompanied the doctor on each of his trips to Mexico. I think the most important visit, where there was some controversy, was the time he came to Mexico with Dr. Eisenhower in August of 1959. . . .

The U. S. Embassy in Mexico was very concerned about the Cuban problem and how it would affect our relations with Mexico. We felt that with Dr. Eisenhower coming to Mexico, it would give us an opportunity to at least give him our point of view regarding the danger of Castro and communism in Cuba and how it might affect the relations between the United States and Mexico. . . .

I felt that . . . patience and forbearance which was the U. S. policy, would not work in dealing with Castro. In the past it certainly has proven unsatisfactory in dealing with communism.

The proximity of Mexico to Cuba was such that the agents coming from Moscow and some from China would go back and forth between the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and Cuba. Propaganda was flowing into Mexico at this time from Cuba and from behind the Iron Curtain. . . . If the United States did not act affirmatively, you could have a solid communist bastion on the doorstep of the United States. We wanted to do our part in Mexico to prevent such a thing happening without intervening in the affairs of the Mexican people.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Do I understand you correctly that it was your hope that, through briefing Dr. Milton Eisenhower, this situation could eventually be brought to the attention of the State Department and result in some action?

*Mr. Hill:* That is correct.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Surely, you had some way of getting this information [to] the State Department other than through Dr. Eisenhower?

*Mr. Hill:* We had the normal, diplomatic channels and we utilized those channels. . . . We had no positive results. It concerned us greatly.

*Mr. Sourwine:* And so you hoped to bring this to the attention of the State Department through a briefing of Dr. Eisenhower?

*Mr. Hill:* We brought to the attention of every Congressman, every Senator, every newspaperman and every person of importance that came to Mexico: the seriousness of Castro and the communist problem in Cuba. We had a briefing session for every important person that came to Mexico from the United States. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Was this briefing of Dr. Eisenhower opposed by anyone?

*Mr. Hill:* When the briefing started, it was opposed by Mr. Wieland because he gave the impression that we were misrepresenting the situation in Cuba.

*Mr. Sourwine:* When and where was this briefing held?

*Mr. Hill:* As I pointed out, the doctor was there as a guest of the Mexican Government and he had 2 or 3 days rest before taking one of his trips to Mazatlan. I asked the doctor if I could take along the counselor of the Embassy for political affairs, Mr. Raymond Leddy.

Mr. Leddy is one of the most knowledgeable men in Latin American affairs in the Department of State. The doctor said, "By all means." There were other people that accompanied us on the trip, but Mr. Leddy knew the problem in Cuba firsthand having lived there as a Foreign Service officer. I asked Mr. Leddy if he would bring with him the documentation to support our position. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Did he do this?

*Mr. Hill:* He did. . . . Soon after we took off from Mexico City I spoke to the doctor and I said: would it be possible for us to utilize the time between Mexico City and Mazatlan to give him our point of view regarding the problem of communism in Cuba. He said, "Fine." Then we sat down together. It was a C-47 airplane that had a divan in the middle and bucket seats along the side. The doctor was seated on the divan with Mr. Leddy so he could personally view some of the documents. Mr. Wieland was seated on the divan. Mr. Leddy started to give his report based on his judgment and based on his experience. This was August of 1959. . . . Each time Mr. Leddy would say, "This is communist domi-



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nated" or "This man is a communist" he was met with Mr. Wieland saying "It is not true."

In the middle of what turned out to be quite a long discussion, Colonel Glawe, who was the air attache, came back and joined in the discussion and became involved in supporting Mr. Leddy's point of view. Each time that communism was mentioned and its control of the situation in Cuba, it was discounted by Mr. Wieland.

Mr. Leddy had an intelligence report for the month of June 1959 which supported many of Mr. Leddy's contentions. It was obvious to me that Mr. Wieland had not read the report, although he was directly responsible for the area. But when Mr. Leddy attempted to project the actual documents into the picture, an argument ensued. . . . Colonel Glawe referred to Mr. Wieland as either a damn fool or a communist, and of course, it caused tempers to flare and Dr. Eisenhower said he did not want to hear any more about the situation.

*The Chairman:* The man said Wieland was either a damn fool or a communist?

*Mr. Hill:* Yes, sir; that was said in the temper of the moment. I don't believe Wieland is a communist.

*Senator Keating:* You didn't comment on the other part of the description.

*Mr. Hill:* Do you think it is necessary, Senator? . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Do you remember telling us in executive session that, on the occasion of this airplane trip to Mazatlan. . . . Mr. Wieland had declared that Castro was an idealist; that he knew Castro personally; that there had been lots of charges and misrepresentations, but that there was no evidence in the State Department files to confirm Mr. Leddy's point of view that Castro was a communist or surrounded and controlled by communists?

*Mr. Hill:* I recall the conversation. We referred to the intelligence report of June 1959, to substantiate Mr. Leddy's claim that there was evidence in the files of pro-communist and communistic associations by Fidel Castro. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Did Mr. Leddy get an opportunity to show Dr. Milton Eisenhower this intelligence report?

*Mr. Hill:* If I recall correctly, Mr. Sourwine, he took it out of his briefcase, but that was the point that the meeting broke up. The doctor felt that tempers had risen and it would be unproductive to pursue the matter any further. . . .

*Mr. Sourwine:* Did you ever see any intelligence reports of the FBI to the State Department respecting Castro's communist connections?

*Mr. Hill:* I worked very closely with the representatives of the FBI in Mexico. They were very cooperative with the Embassy. . . . The representatives of the FBI told me of their concern over Castro and Cuba. . . . I was told by a representative of the agency that it was their understanding the reports had not reached the upper echelon of the Department of State.

*Mr. Sourwine:* You are saying reports of this nature respecting Castro's communist affiliations had been transmitted but were told that they had not reached the upper echelons of the State Department?

*Mr. Hill:* That is correct.

*Mr. Sourwine:* Were you told where they were sidetracked?

*Mr. Hill:* Down at the desk level.

*Senator Keating:* Who is in charge of the desk?

*Mr. Hill:* Well, the desk officer for Mexico was Mr. Osborne. The desk officer for Cuba during part of this time was a Terence Lynnhardy, who is now the consul in Nogales. . . .

*Senator Keating:* Who is their immediate superior?

*Mr. Hill:* Mr. Wieland.

## Wieland and Castro in Bogota

In 1948, the Ninth International Conference of American States was held at Bogota, Colombia. George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, attended.

Communists from all over the western hemisphere planned a revolution to occur in Bogota during the conference. The attempted revolution failed, but did result in a wild orgy of bloodshed and violence. The city of Bogota was gutted with fire, which the communists set; and communist hoodlums with machine guns roamed the streets, mowing down inno-



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cent people. Approximately 2500 people were killed.

When the riots erupted, George C. Marshall was visiting at the residence of Ambassador William D. Pawley, apparently unaware that anything was happening. After Marshall left to go to the Conference headquarters, Ambassador Pawley turned on the radio and heard a voice saying:

**"This is Fidel Castro from Cuba. This is a communist revolution. . . ."**

Ambassador Pawley said it was generally believed in Bogota that Castro had led one of the communist machine-gun squads.

When the Bogota police finally quelled the riots, they arrested the leaders — among them Fidel Castro from Cuba.

Castro demanded — and got — release by claiming to be the bodyguard of George C. Marshall.

It is certain that the Bogota police checked with some American official to verify Castro's claim that he was Marshall's bodyguard. The circumstances do not make it seem plausible that the police called Secretary Marshall directly. They probably checked with a resident American official who had been in Bogota for some time and with whom they had some acquaintance. Who was that official? At the time of the Bogota riots, William Arthur Wieland was American Consul at Bogota, and had been in the consulate there since 1946.

The facts — that Castro and many of the men around him are believed to be homosexuals; that Wieland claims to know Castro personally; and that men in the unsavory crew of Castro communists claim close friendship with Wieland — have, of course, stimulated much rumor in Washington.

Without the unsavory rumors, the facts of the Wieland case make President Kennedy's defense of the man seem quite incredible — and they thoroughly justify James P. Gleason's demand for a full investigation.

## WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*



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